BEACONSFIELD'S CYPRUS.

How the Bargain for the Cession

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE

A Better Route Already Found Through Central Asia.

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

Pet Idea of the Duke of Cyprus.

LONDON, July 18, 1878.

If every one of the British subjects who were cheer ing heartely the day before yesterday as Lord Beacons id, arriving from Berlin, drove out of Charing Cross station, had been able to suspect in what differ ent light he will consider, ere long, the diplomatic performance of the Premier, he might probably have how could the loyal individual have suspected such a thing? Against all expectation a much dreaded war has been averted; the humiliation of English policy in the East has been suddenly changed into what everybody is pleased to call a peaceful victory; another Mediterranean island has been added to the British dominions; every Berlin correspondent will persist in proclaiming that Beaconsfield had been the real lion at the Congress, and Bismarck in person has toigned to deciare to the Times representative that in the honesty of his Candid soul he considers the Premier's mission to have been quite a success. How could an average Briton, who knows no better, fail to accept such utterances as the expression of absolute truth? And this being the case, how could be have retrained from hurrahing conscientiously?

COCKNEYDOM AND ITS ILLUSIONS. How different, however, would have been our sockney's feelings if he could have known the whole scath. In the first place, the extent of the triumph achieved by Russia through the entire fulfilment, both for herself and the Christian races in the East, of the programme traced out by the Czar on the eve tive insignificance as a colony and a naval station of an island which possesses no harbors, no safe an-chorage for iron-clads, and which may be used merely as a depot for troops. Then the absolute im-probability of that Euphrates Valley Railway, of which so much has been said lately (and which Cyprus Island is chiefly destined to command), being er constructed. Of this a word only.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE. The Euphrates Valley Railway scheme, which has always been from the days of Cheaney a favorite idea with Englishmen as an overland substitute for the suez Canal, was in 1872 made the subject of an exhaustive Parliamentary examination. It was found that out of five laverite traces, the shortest one, a line about eight nungred miles long between the month of Eram on the Persian Gulf, might be constructed at a cost of about \$50,000,000. Competent persons were of epinion that the establishment of such a line ould procure a saving of ninety-six hours in the courney from Southampton to Bombay, as compared absolute want of paying prospects for the new line, its ce as a national undertaking and desideratum. This is was still in the hands of Turkey, and when the Huphrates Valley was protected against Russian agand Ardahan. Still the Euphrates Railway was never far as the transport of troops was concerned, the fresh route would prove no real gain of time considerand the necessary disconcarkmens and reshipment and the moderate speed which can be expected of heavy and endiess miditary trains. Next it was remarked that to complete it it would be necessary to push the fullway all along the coast of Persia and Beloochistan to North India, an enormous audertaking and one for which the coasent of the Shah was at the asine time necessary and exceedingly doubtful.

Ensaily it was demonstrated by MM. Ferdinand de Lesseps and Cotaré that the true overland route from Europe to India—as a gaince at the map may show easily—is not through the Euphraies Valley and the coast of Persia, but through Turkestan to the Himalaya passes from Orenburg and Mocow. The move-

coasi of Persia, but through Turkestan to the Himalaya passes from Oreabur, and Mo.cow. The movemen on benaif of the Great Central Asiatic, which was just then for a time very strong in Russia, caused the cedinitye collapse of the Kapiraces Railway scheme, which in the face of it would have been a mere child's play. It must be borne in mind that the line proposed by M. Ferdinand de Less. ps and M. Cotard not only is the most direct and the shortes: route, and the one which would have to encounter the least amount of geological costacles, but it would be almost exclusively on Kussian dominions and consequently requires no other permission than that of the Kussian government. Starting from Oreaburg and proceeding in a right has to Samerkana the Central Asiatic would next proceed to the neighborhood of Boxhara, cross over the Amou-Darya and reach the Hindoo-Koosh range at Baikh, hence to proceed to British India and terminate at Peshawer. The length would be only 2,370 miles—less by one-thire, consequently, than the Union and Central Pacific. The difficulties to be met with in the Hindoo-Koosh, the only really hard section, are far less than were met with in the Nevaus, and the declivity would be less by one-hall. Inclosed probable cost is set Gown at \$100, and its pretty generally admitted that after the

difficulties to be met with in the Hindoo-Koosh, the only really hard section, are far less than were met with in the Neyman, and the decivity would be less by one-hall. The total probable cost is set down at \$150, and it is pretty generally admitted that after the first year of exploitation the net revenue will be equal to seven and a half per cont of the capital invested. When it is remembered that Russis has whome the last twenty years constructed more than ten thousand miles of railways, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000,000, it must be admitted that the Lesseps and to-ard scheme has more than one chance of becoming, ere long, an accomplished fact.

THE EPPHRATES ROUTE AT A BISCOUNT.

On the other hand, considering the Euphrates Valley Etheme as it stands now, as compared with 1872, it cannot be said that its prospects have improved in any way. In the first place, the advance of the Russians in Central Asa, and the additional chance thus given to the rival scheme, have been very steady. In the second place, Russia has just secured by the Trenty of Berlin the fortresses of Baloum, Kars and Arunhan, between which and the Euphrate Valley there is only a pisse and indefensable country. It follows that the much talked of British railway has Jesser chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of being constructed, or if it is, has greater chances than ever of the constructed or if it is, has greater chances than ever of the constructed or if it is, has preserved as a declar and ever of the sucz Canal, however, cannot be overlooked,

then contingent on the coast of sicity, close to Alicata. Here sgain the overtures were coldly received. It occurred then to the mind of the Fremier that a large island in the Meatierranean might be of considerable advantage to England, if only for establishing a large camp in case of need, and Cyprus naturally presented itself as the most suitable place. Meanwhile the peace negotiations had followed their course, and it was soon made clear for the British Porchan Office, is consequence of the pressure exercised by Germany, that any thought of wer in Europe had better be given up. They resolved, then, to make the best of a hard case and to nective, it possible, for the future the listed of which they had just norely left the want.

A DIPLOMATIST MORE LUCKY TRAN SCRUPLLOUS.
Just then the All Stavi afray took place is Constantinopie. It was, it will be remembered, an attempt fair escuing the deposed Suitan Morad V. frem his prison at Innerayan Paisce and proclaiming bins as the only legitimate sovereign and caliph. The attempt faired, All Stavi was killed and the only result of the conspiracy was to bring the unfortunate Murad to a closer confluence and all overthrow one more (litoman Ministry. An indirect consequence of the eron, however, was to afford a very good ground to Sir Austin Layard for laying it at the door of Ressand diplomacy. Russin alone, the British ambassacor did not fail to represent, might have supplied the insurgent leader with the necessary funds for his attempt; every Hussian was a Muradat and every Murssia a Russian; the settled purpose of M. Onou, General

satisfy absorbed that earlies seen as he has to consider the cost of the "spirited policy."

**RECTIONS THEM AS 'the gardison of a third of the Western world with 100,000 men."

**Another grave symptom which goes for to give its right, character to the occupation of the policy of the spinited of the policy of the spinited of the

inducace be substituted for it. Another Powernamely, Persia—would have at least as much interest
as England in not allowing Merve to ital to the lot of
Russia; but there is always the bribe of Herat
which the Czar may offer to the Shan, and the
latter's recent journey to St. Petersburg, the
latter's recent journey to St. Petersburg, the
latter is recent and coming over to Loadon,
the circumstance of the territory of Kotour
having been reserved for him in the partition of Tukey, and the representative of Persia having been admitted on that occasion to the Berlin Congress on the
request of Prince Gortschikkof, all those circumstances
and several others put together point to the conciusion of a perfect und retaining between Russia and
Persia. There is consequently every reason to believe that the Shah would not oppose the occupation
of Merve by General Kautinan, and the consequences
of bits stealing such a march on the British power in
Asia would be incalculable. This is precisely way
many people are inclined to think that he will do so,
some possibilities.

It is pretty clear that if such were the case, and if

of hervo by General Kautiman, and the consequences of his stealing such a march on the Brittin power in Asia would be incalculated. This is precisely why many people are inclined to think that he will do so.

It is pretty clear that if such were the case, and if Russia successed fully in her present undertaking, her situation in respect of British India would be wicely different within a lew years of what it is just how. At present, the sending up of a small expeditionary force to the Amu-Darya, such as that under command of General Kautiman, and which numbers at the utmost a score of lutations with a lew Oosacks and batteries of guns, is alone possible. Any immediate raid against British India is consequently out of the question, and both powers are still divided by immense distances, by the scarcity of food, by the boothiny and peridy of savage tribes, not to speak of the most magnificent natural barrier in the works. But given a sufficient grap taken by Russia on the borders of Aigh mistan; given the possession by her of such spendid étapez as Bokhara, Kierve and Haikh, in front of Kokan, sammi-kand, Khiva and Tashkent; given a railway inne toward those advanced posts, if not actually complete distance—it must be admitted that the night-mare of Great Britain might well become, one day or another, a painful reality. The dissatisaction of the natives of India, as exemptide by the tone of the vernacular press Guring the last crisis, as a factor of which it would be sheer madness not to take notice; and the native troops, it should be remembered, enterfor a figure of 122,000 in the composition of the army of 200,000 winch is encamped in India. That any revisace might be put on the licidian soldiers in the case of a direct attack on their soil is hardly credible; that the British Empire could resist a foreign aggr salot, combined with an internal rebellion, is not even conceivable.

This brings subskot to our assertion that Cyprus is a capital position as long as the Suez Canal is the only rotte to India, but wou

WEISSENBAUM'S CONDITION.

Robert Weissenbaum, the champion amateur swimmer, who was seized with cramps while winning, at we mile race with F. E. Ketchem on the Harlem River, Saturday alternoon, is lying at his residence, on Central avenue, Jersey City Regnia, in a very precarrous concines. He suffered terribly yesterday from periodical attacks of cramps.

FAILURE IN NEWARK.

The firm of Copey & Stewart, Datters, Newark, Das suspended. The liabilities are set down at \$30,000 and the assets at \$15,000. The suspension is said to be due to losses incurred by the initiae of Henry F. Hims & Co., of New York. A meeting of the firm's creditors has been called for to-morrow in this city.

DEFINING THE LIMITS OF BULGABIA AND ROUMELIA AND GRANTING TELRITORY TO

Berin, completing that important document, were made public in London on the 17th man, and will supplement the portion printed in the BERALD yester-

made public in Loadon on the 17th inst., and will supplement the portion printed in the Breald yesterday:—

ARTICLE 2.—The Principality of Buigaria will feelude the following territories:—The frontier follows on the north the right bank of the Danube from the ancient frontier of servia up to a point to be determined by an European commission to the east of Silistris, and from theace runs to the Black Sea to the south of Mangalia, which is included in Roumanian territory. The Black Sea forms the eastern boundary of Buigaria-On the south the frontier follows appward from its mouth the waterway of the brook near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam-Kioj, Alvadsik, Kunbe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of the Hell-Kamoik, passes south of Beilde and Kemhalik and aorth of Hadzimaniale after having passed the Dell-Kamoik, passes south of Beilde and Kemhalik and aorth of Hadzimaniale after having passed the Dell-Kamoik a two and a half kilometres above Cengel, reaches the creat at a point situated between Tekenlik and Aloos-Bredza, and follows it by Karanbad Baikao, Prisevica Balkan, Kazan Baikan, to the north of Kotelas far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Baikan, the whole extent of when it follows up to the summit of Korica, There it leaves the creat of the Balkan, descends southward between the villages of Prisop and Duzanoi, left the one to Bulgaria and the other to Eastern Roumelia, as far as the brook of Tozen Dere, tollows that stream to its junction with the Topolinica, then the latter river quiti it meets the Smowskio Dere, near the village of Petricovo, leaving to Eastern Roumelia a zone of two kilometres above that meeting, acconding the basin of the Camurii and Hadzinar, follows that the Butters had be provided the summits of Velma Mogria, the "coi" 551 Zmathea Vrh, Summatica, and joins the administrative boundary of the Sandjak of Sofia between Sivri Fas and oddit Tope. From Cadir Tepe, the frontier is indested by the watershed sep-rating the mains of t

to defend the Balkan frontiers of Esstern Roumelia.

2. That no tortifications can be erected within a zone of ten kilometres round Samakow.

Art. 14—Eastern Roumelia is bounded on the north and northwest by Bulgaria, and complises the territories included by the following line:—Starting from the Black Sas the frontier line follows from its mount the thaiweg of the stream, near whince are situated the villages of Hodzakiol, selam Kiol, Alvadisk, Kalbe, Sudguik, crosses conjudely in valuey of the situated the villages of Hodzakiol, selam Kiol, Alvadisk, and to the north of Hodze mahaie, after having crossed the Deli Kamcik, passes to the south of Belibe and Rembers of the mountains at a point between Tekenik and Aidor-Bredga, and follows in by the Karnabad Balkan, Prievice Balkan, Kazan Balkan, to the north of Koei up to Demir Kapa. In grounding the time summit of Konica. At this point the western frontier of Roumelis lowes the crest of the Balkans, and to the confluence with the Smovskie Dere and the Confluence with the Smovskie Dere and the Smovskie Dere and the Kamenica, following the watershed, turns to the southwest at the hill of Vollage of Pericevo, leaving to Eastern Roumelia—to the stream of the lounces with the Smovskie Dere and the Kamenica, following the watershed, turns to the southwest at the hill of Vollages and runs straight to the point 55 of the Austrian and the chart to Eastern Roumelia—to the stream of the leating and pericevo, leaving to Eastern Roumelia—to the stream of the leating and the the stream of the leating and the stream of the leating and the frame of the watershed separating the basins of the line of the watershed separating the basins of the line of the watershed separating the basins of the line of the watershed separating the basins of the line of the watershed separating the basins of the last the same the line of the watershed separating the basins of the last the same the line of the watershed separating the basins of the last the same the last the same the last the same th

liker and the Marica, between Cameria and Madillar; loitows this line by the hoghts of Veina Mogda, the hill 531, Zmaille. Vrl., Sumantica and regains the administrative limit of the Sanke of Son however liver. Tas and cader Pope. The Indicate of Son however liver. Tas and cader Pope. The Indicate of the America and the Son however liver. Tas and cader Pope. The Indicate of the Son however liver and the Son however liver liver and the Son however liver liver and the Son however liver liv

THE TREATY OF BERLIN. far as the fiver Teboruk, crosses this river and passes

periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will supernited their application.

THE FORTS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

ART. 62—The Sublime Forte, having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of refigious liberty and give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration. In nepart of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be altered against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as repards the discharge of evul and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no mindrance shall be offered, either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiels. Ecclesiastics, pligrims and monks of all nationalities travelling in Turkey in Europe or Furkey in Asia shall enjoy the same rights, advantages and privileges. The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the Powers in Turkey is reocgolized both as regards the sbove meationed persons, and their religious, charitable and other establishments in the help places and elseware. The rights possessed by France are expressly reserved, and it is well understood that no alterations shall be made in the status quo in the help piaces. The monks of Mount Asho, of whatever country they may be natives, shall be maintained in their former possessions and advantages, and shall emjoy, without any exception, complete equality of rights and prerogatives.

Art. 63.—The Freaty of Parls of March 30, 1856, as well as the Treaty of London of March 13, 1871, are maintained in all such of their provisions as are not anorgated or mondied by the preceding stipulisations.

Act. 64.—The precedit routy shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at

BEACONSFIELD, SALISBURY,
ODO RUSSELI,
VON BISMARCK,
BULOW,
HOHENLOHE,
ANDRASSY,
KAROLYI.
HAYMERIE,
WADDINGTON,
In anohier Parliamentary paper a map is given,
prepared by General Sirj. Lintern Simmons, showing the territory restored to Turkey by the Congress
of Berlin.

B'NAI BERITH

CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS-

The District Grand Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of B'nas Berith and the B'nas Berith Benevclent Society met yesterday morning in Siegle's As-sembly Rooms, corner of Fifty-fifth atreet and I'hird avenue, for the purpose. If possible, of consolidating the two organizations, which have hitherto been conducted under different boards of officers. Among

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Residents of the east side gathered in great numbers yesterday afternoon to witness two aquatic events that have been the tark of social clubs of Yorkville for the past six weeks. Fully one hundred rowboats, containing ladies and gentlemen, cheered on their favorites in the races.

there were six entries, for the championship of the East River and a gold medal. The course was a half East River and a gold medal. The course was a half mile, from Fifty-flith street down to the rocks at Blackweil's Island. At four o'clock P. M. the aix contestants dived into the water. For the first eights of a mile all kept closs together, when George Kohlman, J. Kohlman and H. Fach distanced their rivals. George Kohlman won the medal in 14m, 43s. The next event was a double sculi race between two crews of the Americus Ciub. J. E. Dollieger and J. Powers pulled in one boat and Edward Allen and George flith the other. The race was closely contested and desaged much excitement. Edward Allen and George Hill were deciared the victors by a half boat's length.

FAILURE OF THE PIGLON RACE.

At sunset vesterday the three days allowed for the carrier pigeous to complete their journey from Columbus to New York expired, to the utter disgust of the fanciers who had started the birds with so much care and cir umspection on Monday last. "It is exclu sively the fault of the Columbus starter," said Mr. Van Opstal, the owner of Jupiter, to the Hunald re-Van Opstal, the owner of Jupiter, to the Herald re-porter last evening. "He had no business whatever to send them off ou Friday morning, when the sky was so everclouded, and that is the result of having a man at one can of the line innorant of all that is required to secure a quick journey. Had Mr. Waefelser or my-self been there we would have kept the birds a month before starting them. I should not be surprised if they are still hovering at this very moment within a short distance of Columbus, quable to see their way riear." Mr. Van Opsini then stated that a race would take place in a very few weeks, the date to be mentioned hereafter.

EDA'S LOVER.

AN INPATUATED SAILOR WANTS TO MARRY A GIRL AGAINST HER WILL

Eda Schulten, a handsome girl of some eleptest Summers, came to this country during the month of June by the steamer Wieland, and is now residing with her uncle and aunt at No. 251 Wallabout street, Williamsburg. She made the voyage with three other young girls, who also came out to the care of near relatives. On the passage the cook of the Wieland, Herman Clausen, was very attentive and sent them many little delicacies from his galley, and by

offering advice to them as to the best means of getting to their relatives, succeeded in obtaining the desired information as to their destination. The day before they landed, he deplared his passion to Edg, who promptly rejected him. The injuriated sailor called at Wallabout agreet, only to be foreibly ejected by Mr. Sciulien, her uncle, from his premises. Clausen said he would have her in spite of everything; but as the steamer was to sail simest immediately ne deterred it to the next vovage.

The Weisand returnes to this port on Wednesday last and on Thursday he called. Eds would not see him, and then no threstened to carry her off on Sunday, and if she would not marry him to kill her.

Carring rakapy for a criox.

Last evening, with five companions, two of whom were in tall sailor rig, he came to the house and asked for her. The family retured to open the door for them, and the fellows went to an aujoining saloon to swatt an opportunity to execute their gurpose. The lamily of the girl, learned with liquor, fled to the Flushing avenue station house and demanded police protection. Captain Riley and Sergeant Saith granted this by sending own Officers Perdue, Leng and Hassiach as an accort with instructions to protect them and arrest the sailors when they appeared again. The latter showed up in about half an noor, but deeming discretions the better part of valor, separated and field on seeing the police. As the steamer does not sail till Thursday, however, trouble is foared in the matter in the interval.

INDECENT BATHERS.

THEIR CHASE AND CAPTURE-STRANGE SCENE IN A STREET CAR.

Private citizens have had occasion to make complaint to the police authorities, particularly during the heated term, of the improprieties practiced by public bulkheads. These fellows disregarded law and porting in the water or skylarking on the pier. granted them by the police that they would stand lo nours exposed to gaze of the public, and passengers in the horse cars were frequently insulted by these indecent fellows. They brought their shameful prac-

string piece of the dock which adjoins the public thoroughfare. Yesterday a number of these scataps went bathing in the North River at pier No. 4. There was no restraint on their actions or movements. They made no pretence of donning abytoing in the shape of a bathing suit. They acted like wild savages in a nomadic state. The neighborhood is thickly populated, and the travel on the West street horse care was almost unprecedented with excursionats going to the Staten Island and other ferries. These rade fellows in the trace of women and children mad no thought of propriaty, and their actions were viewed with disgust and indignation. Sergeant Gathn. Officer Biel and Officer McCanley, of the Western Stamboat squad, had their attention attracted to the anties of these people. The officers promptly decided to arrest the offenders if possible, or, faiting in that, to disperso them. The young men acted defiantly at first and laugued at the efforts of the officers to cupture them. Seeing, however, that Sergeant dathin and his men meant business, there was a general jumping match into the water, but as their clothes were on the pier they had to come to terms.

Singular Reffer.

One of the party, who was conspicuous among the others for his laideont behavior, flinding himself headed off from the river, made a dush for the street, and run into a West street car, the officer at his heals. The car was crowded at the officer at his heals. The car was crowded at the moment, and there was general consternation among the passengers at the scarting signit of a naked main rushing pell meil through a public thoroughfare and through a crowded car. He was nomined to between the passengers, many of whom were ladies; but before the officer could have laid hands on him he got out at the front piatiorm and made for the piece the officer was with his clothing, he hold on manfally to his prisoner and pummelled him soundly to reduce him to subjection. Sergeant Gallin threw a rope to the officer, which the latter tied about the prisoner, an sequently arrested and imprisoned, arraigned at court to-day.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

TRAGIC END OF A BOOK CANVASSER-FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

James Robinson, fifty years of age, was found dead in his room yesterday at the Bowery Hotel. He had hanged himself with a cord from the top of the window sash. Nothing was known of his antecedents. Re was an American, well educated. He stated that he had been a member of the Seventh regiment. Littly he was employed as a book canvasser. While he paid his way publicually at the hotel he was known to be very poor. He never attempted to run in debt, however, and always demonded himself like a man of independence. He drank hard but managed to attend to his business. Recently he seemed to have been reduced to the financial extremities. Upon his person was found twenty four cents, a business memorandum, a few old private papers

Coroner Woltman was notified of his death last night and proceeded to investigate the case. Charles McGill testified that he was an agent and attended to McGill testified that he was an agent and attended to the business of the Bowery Hotel. Deceased took a soom there on the 19th inst., since which time he had been a guest of the house. He was located in room 17½, a front room on the third floor. About ten o'clock P. M. on the 27th lust, he retired to his room and at that time he seemed to be in good health and spirits. He was not seen around the notel during yesterday and his bairoom door was locked. Last evening the chambermaid knocked at the door, but received hounswir. She informed Nr. McGill of that circumstance and he went to the door and looked over the landight. He saw Robinson knocine, as though in prayer. Another glance satisfied Mr. McGill that accessed had hanged himself, as he saw a cord looped around his neck and fastened to the window sush. Mr. McGill burst open the door and lound that the man was dead, but and not cut him down. Coroner Woltman was bext notified and it was discovered that the man had been dead for several nours, as the body was cold and rigid.

Coroner Woltman said to Mr. McGill:—"I would advise you that for the future when you find a person hanging by the neck that you cut him down at once, without waiting to send for police or Coroner. Suppose there was tile in the man's body, a moment might have saved him."

The remains were taken to the Morgue for identification. If not claimed by friends the body will be lathe business of the Bowery Hotel. Deceased took a

CUT WITH A CLEAVER.

Thomas Kelly becoming incensed at something one Patrick Ormond said at his residence, corner of South Second and First streets, Williamsburg, attacked him with a butcher's cleaver. The first blow cut through Ormend's tose and slashed both cheeks, the second inflicted an ugly cut on his shoulder. Officer Baker happening along at this moment arrosted Kelly. Ormenda was taken to the Eastern District hospital and his wounds were dressed, but he was so outrageously drunk that he, too, was locked up as soon as Surgeon Fleming had dressed his wounds.

DANGEROUS SPORT.

A number of boys congregrated yesterday afternoon on the boat of thomas Conners, lying at the foot of Charles street, and began skylark-ing. Conners ordered the intruders off his boat and on their failing to speedily comply with his orders became angry. One of the boys with his orders became angry. One of the boys named Reinhardt Kreamer, of No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street, was suspending himself from the boat's sides by a rope, when Connors approached and strack him a smart blow on the kauckles with a billet of wood, causing him to fail hich the river. Connors then seized hold of one of Kreamer's compositions, a boy named Frederick Hassenberger, of No. 55 Kautifonston street and fitting him over the guards of the continuous wife, and interest him foreibly into the river. Neither buy could swim, and had it not been for ine assistance of some of their companions, seconded by Connors, who jumped into the stream and materially aided in rescuing the two beys, they would probably have been drowned. Officer McLoughran, of the Ninth precinct, nearing of the occurrence, arrested Conners and locked him up on the companion of the two boys.

PANIC IN A STREET CAR.

As car No. 196, of the Second Avenue Railroad, was passing the Bowery between Grand and Hester streets last night, going up, the oil in the lamp on the front of the car exploded. The burning oil was thrown on several of the passengers, but beyond being fright ened they escaped being injured. The driver was not so toring ste. He had a narrow escape. The burnso fortunate. He had a narrow escape. The burning fluid was scattered over his clothing, softing him on fire, and as the horses were finril d by the report, he had to hold on to the reins and the brake to keep them from running away. But for the prompt assistance rendered by the conductor the driver would have been budly injured. The woodwork of the front part of the car, is the vicinity of the explosion, took fire, but it was soon extinguished. The passengers were thrown into the widest state of excitement and in the panic jumped on top of each other. It was an open excursion oar and the passengers were jammed closely together. Happily ne one sustained any serious injury.

LOUIS C. KOPPEL'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Louis C. Koppel took place yesterday from his residence No. 235 East Fifty-eighth atreet. There were quite a number of his rights arrest. There were quite a number of his rivends present, and the services were celebrated by Dr. Heubsen and Dr. Menues according to the ritual of the Jewish Church. The decessed was a prominent member of several ledges and delegations from court. Empire City 5,345, A. O. F.; Union Lodge Court. Empire City 5,346, A. O. F.; Union Lodge T.3, K. S. B., and Alannic Louge T.3, L. O. B. B., autended the ceremon.e., After the services the fermants were taken to Cypress Hills Centerry for Interment.

ALMOST FREE

Charles Munday, a prisoner serving a term of two and a half years in the Pentientiary for grand farceny, succeeded in making his escape yesterday. An alarm was at once sent out. The Ingilive was recaptured by Officer Hartman at the fout of Eights-first street, Rust River, James Glesson, and twenty years, residing in Seventy-seventh atreet, near Second avenue, was also arrested by the same officer on the charge of aiding and aveiling the priscale in his second.

THE NATIONAL LABOR GREENBACK PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAED :-

This party includes in their demands "the repeal of the Resumption act, the issue of irredeemable legal purposes, and the immediate payment of the whole national debt in such notes."

Doubtless the party houestly believes that the increase of legal tender notes to about \$2,000,000,000 ment to labor and enrich the country. Were the such demands would never have been made, because they would know that the increase of the circulation sime proportion, and that a circulation of, say, \$500,000,000 would purchase the same quantity of goods or property as \$2,000,000,000. The increase of the circulation, although it would not give increased employment to labor. would increase the wages of labor, but in a less proportion than prices. Hence the increase of notes and prices being greater than the increase of wages the change. Although real estate and personal property of all kinds would average the increase price named, the lands and buildings and goods would not be in-creased in real value. The two thousand milhous of notes having only the same parchasing power of com-modities and labor as the five number of milhous notes or money would not relatively be more abundant; therefore no additional employment would be given to labor and the country would not be in the least en-riched.

riched.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Having endeavored to show that the increase of notes increases prices in the same proportion I will next explain now imports and exports are affected by high prices. The relative amount of the imports and exports of a country depends principally upon prices. When prices are high imports are relatively larger because it is profitable to import, and exports are relatively smaller because dear goods amount be profitably exported, and hence gold flows out of the country. When prices are now exports exceed imports and gold flow into the country, and commercial country is, therefore, governed by prices, but prices are now exports and export of gold of a commercial country is, therefore, governed by prices, but prices are not menced by gold; for when gold continues to flow into a country where prices are in the country from whence the gold flows. I his movement continues until an equinorism is established or the tide reversed between the two countries. In the latter case gold commences to return to the country from whence it cam. The quantity of money he sade commercial country is, therefore, regulates by the natural laws of supply and demand, and those who uncersand these shaws will not attempt to disturb them by substituting others.

Were the demands of the national labor greentack party enforced by law the foreign trace of the country, especially the exports, would be diminished and and are rry all the gold and silver in the country would flow out.

would flow out.

Goueral B F. Builer stated a new days ago "that the moment gold becomes more valuable abroad and being cheaper here will leave the country and we cannot sto, the export." Low prices cause gold to be more valuable and high prices cause gold to be more valuable and high prices cause gold to be exported and now prices cause gold to be exported to the prescous metris. What the country requires is not the reduction of the loreign trade, but its increase. The latter can only be affected by removing restrictions. Were this done, a varily greater trade could be done with Canada, Mexico, the west india lisiands, Central and South America, Japan, China, and other countries. The yearly exports of Great Britain to Japan exceed \$12,000,000, against about \$1,000,000 exported from this country. It would be useful to publish a table in your widely circulated puper showing the total trade carried on between the countries mand and England and the United States respectively. The development of the foreign trade is the only way to give full and profitable employment to our unsimployed skilled labor, machinery and capital.

The following classes would be injured by the changer

to our unemployed skilled labor, machinery and capital.

The following classes would be injured by the changes proposed:—Mortgagees, bondhoders and all classes of creditors, annutiants, farmers, laborers, mechanics, cierks and all in receipt of wages and salaries. The rise in material and wages would diminish building and oth represents. the augu prices would drive people of moderate means out of the country and prevent a similar class from coming in. The classes under would be benefited—D 0.00s, especially mortgagers and shore whose debts extend over a long time; insolvents, speculators and political adventurers, mercuants who can hold their stocks until the rise of prices takes place.

BROOKLYN, July 27, 1878.

THE SOCIALISTS.

About three hundred men, women and children bear discourses and specenes by the leaders of the socialistic labor party. Mr. J. Bisman was chosen chairman, and Mr. A. Glebs addressed the mealing in German for an liqurand a hall. He was followed by Mr. J. Bennett, who made a vigorous address in English depondening the courch, theory Ward Recther, the present government and every body in general.

Joseph J. Lawlor, of No. 342 East Forty-sight street, was need to \$500 bast to answer for brutally as-satting Kate Delaney, a married woman, on Saturday evening.

A fire in the ray shop of No. 107 Willest street, occupied by Kiz. both Arnold, damages stock to the value of \$500 and the building to the extent of \$1,000, insured. Panie Sulivan and James O'Brien, who participa-ted in the Most street riot on Saturday night, were

fined \$10 once by Judge Morgan at the Tome

fined \$10 onen by Judge Morgan at the Tomos yester-day moraing.

John Waich, twenty-one years of age, of No. 274
Rivington street, was drowned ast night white ban-ing at the foot of Seventy-first street, East River.

He body was not recovered.

John Sherman, three and a haif years of age, wandered away from his home yesterday at No. 451
Washington street. He was subrequently found drowned at the loot of Leight street.

drowned at the loot of Leight street.

Julius Cruches, twenty-four years of age, fell from
the second story window of his residence, No. 33
Taird avenue, yesterday, and received a severe scalp
wound and a fracture of the thigh.

Patrick McNamara was held for triat by Judge
S mith yesterday on a charge of having burglariously
entered the premises of Mr. William Barden, No. 233
West S xieenth street, yesterday morning.

Pasix Friederich, filly years of age, residence un-known, a carpenter, white at work, Saturday, was struck in the abdomen by a plank. He made his way to Bollevue Hospitai, where he died yesterday.

to Bollevue Hospital, where he died yesterday.

The body of John Underdorier, thirty-five years of, age, a tobacconist, of No. 371 Bowery, who was drowned from the steamboat John Sylvester, of pier No. 8 North St.ver, on the 23d inst., was found yesterday floating is the North Stiver, opposite Twentieth street.

Peter H. Post, a faguer residing at Oakland, N. J., died yesterday at Belavue Hospital from a gunshot wound of the leg. He was accidentally snot while out gunning nine years age, and has since been suffering from the wound which caused his death.

The passengers of the City of Chester, of the Imman Steamship Company, have expressed their satisfaction with the management of the sulp, and say that not withsanding the breaking or her propeller prolonged the passage two days beyond the usual time, their wants and comfort were well attended to.

One or the watches found in possession of Henry

lenged the passage two days beyond the unui time, their wants and comfort were well attended to.

One of the watches found in possession of Henry Smith, arreased a few days since on anxieton of being a Madison Park thief, has been identified by Mr. Thomas Donohue, of Broadway, as property stolen from him in Madison P.rk on the hight of July 20. Smith yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Poince Court, was committed for trial in default of bail.

Religious exercises of a simple character were held yesterday morning in front of W. E. Duncan's storage warshouse on State street. Dr. Kinyen addressed the crowd, which con ained many intelligent people, on the "Elifeacy of Prayer." "I breach in the street," said the Doctor, "for I feel that God's tree word should be spoken in the open air. No one has a right to charge for preaching it. The ministers must work six days in the week, as other working people did, and preach on the Lord's day. It was the Lord's day, and they were bound to devote it to His service with out money and without price.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

The residence of H. Gale, No. 358 Bedford avenue, was entered by a sneak thiel on Saturday night, and a quantity of valuable articles of wearing apparel was stolen.

stolen.

John C. F. Schoel, aged twenty-four, a fireman on
the Bremen steamer Ruein, was drowned while bathing at the steamship waari, Hoboken, yesterday
morning.

ing at the stoamship waari, Hoboken, yesterday morning.

Henrietta Schaeff, a well known pickpocket of Newark, was arrested late on Saturday night, and yesterday committed for trial, on a charge of picking pockets in the market piaco.

The body of an unknown woman, shabbily clad, was fotted fleating in the Fassaic River, near Van Vinet's mait house, Newark, yesterday atternool. The supposition is that she committed suciae.

George Hamlet, in iront of his residence, No. 269 Plante street, Brooklyn, about two o'clock yesterday morning, was severely beaton about the neas and body, but was unable to give the portice any description of his assailants.

Michael Fitzpatrick, on the corner of Classon and Floshing avenues, at an early hour yesterday morning, was struck on the nead by Patrick Britt and dangerously furt. Fitzpatrick was removed to the Cry Hospital and Britt was arrested.

Through mustake the report of the disembowelling of Mrs. Ewing's eldest voy in Believine, N. J., was circulated and universally believed on Saturday. Fortunately the child is not hurt and is alive at his latter? a nouse.

The pier at the foot of Newark street, Hoboken,

Tamer's nouse.

The pier at the foot of Newark street, Hoboken, properly designated the "manurap," is to be closed by order of the city authorities. During the past four years about forty men and boys, cli under the weart through the numerous uncovered holes, a majority of whem were crowned.